



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/799,179	03/12/2004	J. Dean Colc	31181.43	8156

27683 7590 07/17/2007
HAYNES AND BOONE, LLP
901 MAIN STREET, SUITE 3100
DALLAS, TX 75202

EXAMINER

RAMANA, ANURADHA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3733	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/17/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/799,179	COLE, J. DEAN
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Anu Ramana	3733

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 March 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-23 and 38-51 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-16, 19-22, 38-40, 45 and 46 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 17, 18, 23, 41-44 and 47-51 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 03 January 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/8/06.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claims 17 and 23 are objected to because of the following informalities.

In claim 17, line 4, "intradmedullary" should be "intramedullary" to correct a minor typographical error.

In claim 23, line 3, "griping" should be "gripping" to correct a minor typographical error. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by the article written by Karladani et al. (see attached copy of article).

Karladani et al. disclose insertion of an intramedullary nail or "fixation member" in a tibia by gaining supra patellar surgical access (Fig. 3 and page 737).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-6, 11, 13, 19, 21, 38-40, 45 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karladani et al. in view of Myers (US 5,624,447).

Karladani et al. discloses all elements of the claimed invention except for the use of a protective sheath.

Myers teaches the use of a surgical tool guide and entry hole positioner to access the intramedullary canal of bones while minimizing soft tissue injury (Figs. 1-6, col. 1, lines 4-9, col. 2, lines 31-42 and col. 4, lines 18-58). Myers also teaches the use of a flexible reamer to ream the intramedullary canal to a size large enough to receive the fracture fixation rod (col. 6, lines 48-67).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized the Myers tool guide for placement of the intramedullary nail of the method of Karladani et al., in order to minimize soft tissue injury.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karladani et al. and Myers (US 5,624,447) further in view of Asfora (US 6,419,678).

The combination of Karladani et al. and Myers discloses all elements of the claimed invention except for protrusions or teeth on the distal end of the sheath.

Asfora teaches providing teeth or protrusions on the distal end of a guide or protective device to secure the guide against a bone surface (col. 4, lines 37-47).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided teeth as taught by Asfora on the distal end of the sheath in the device of the method of the combination of Karladani et al. and Myers to secure the sheath against the bone surface.

The method steps of claim 7 are rendered obvious by the above discussion.

Claims 10, 12, 14-16 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karladani et al. in view of Leu et al. (US 6,270,499).

Karladani et al. discloses all elements of the claimed invention except for a particular type of intramedullary fixation device.

Leu et al. teach insertion of an intramedullary rod or fixation member in the intramedullary canal of a tibia wherein the fixation member is anchored to the tibia by means of screws at non-perpendicular angles to one another and to the fixation member (Figs. 1 and 4, col. 3, lines 47-67 and col. 4, lines 1-45).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the fixation device of Leu et al. in the Karladani et al. method, since it was well known in the art to use such a device for fracture fixation.

Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karladani et al. and Myers (US 5,624,447), as applied to claim 3, further in view of Wilson et al. (US 6,656,189).

The combination of Karladani et al. and Myers discloses all elements of the claimed invention except for the sheath being made of a radiolucent material and having radiopaque markers.

Wilson et al. teach constructing a guide of a radiolucent material and providing radiolucent pins or markers on the guide to facilitate positioning of the guide (col. 3, lines 57-65 and col. 4, lines 41-55).

Accordingly it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have constructed the sheath in the device of the method of the combination of Karladani et al. and Myers of a radiolucent material and to have provided radiopaque markers or pins to facilitate positioning of the sheath.

The method steps of claims 8 and 9 are rendered obvious by the above discussion.

Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Karladani et al. and Myers (US 5,624,447) further in view of Orr (US 5,865,768).

The combination of Karladani et al. and Myers discloses all elements of the claimed invention except for providing a guide pin or wire having a radiopaque marker.

It is very well known to provide radiopaque sections on a guide wire to fluoroscopically monitor insertion of the guide wire, as demonstrated by Orr.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided a guide wire having radiopaque sections to fluoroscopically monitor insertion of the reamer in the method of the combination of Karladani et al. and Myers.

The method steps of claim 20 are rendered obvious by the above discussion.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 17-18, 23, 41-44 and 47-51 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anu Ramana whose telephone number is (571) 272-4718. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday between 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

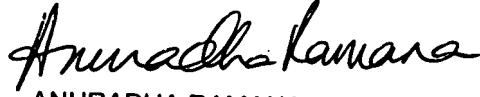
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eduardo Robert can be reached at (571) 272-4719. The

Art Unit: 3733

fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AR
July 2, 2007


ANURADHA RAMANA
PRIMARY EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3700